

**POPULATION SUBGROUP ANALYSIS #1
TENNESSEE ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY,
1993**

**Special Risk Factors in African-Americans and Whites
for Alcohol and Other Drug Use, Abuse, and Problems**

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to determine what are some of the particular characteristics and risk factors for alcohol and other drug (AOD) use, abuse and problems associated with the two major racial groups in Tennessee--African-Americans and whites. This comparison uses data from the Tennessee Alcohol and Other Drug Needs Assessment Survey on 8000 adults ages 18 and over collected by the University of Tennessee Knoxville Community Health Research Group (UTK CHRG) from this random digit dial telephone survey in 1993.

Eliminating the 1% of respondents of other or unknown race, 89% of respondents are white and 11% are African-American.

The goal of this analysis is to pinpoint some of the racial/ethnic subgroup differences that will aid in profiling the characteristics of both racial groups, in assessing differences in their need for AOD treatment and prevention services, and in planning, developing, and evaluating programs to meet those needs.

Bivariate analyses using differences of proportions and means provide statistical significance tests at the .05 level and below. Variables according to which the groups are compared include:

- 1) socioeconomic status (SES)
- 2) health status, disability, health care utilization and treatment access issues (H/U)
- 3) levels and patterns of use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (AOD)
- 4) problems related to AOD consumption (AOD)
- 5) need for and receipt of treatment and gaps in treatment (RX)
- 6) social context of drinking alcohol (O), and
- 7) knowledge of and attitudes to AOD (O).